

62

Gardenside Gossip

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YOUR HAPPINESS IS IN YOUR HANDS.

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AUG 23 1962

BRANDYWINE

MEGA

MOUNTAINEER.

TETRAPLOIDS ALL.

The Reader's Digest has printed an article recently under the above heading. We advise everyone to read it. For it says so much better than we can what this column has been preaching for years.

Are you finding that you are tense and jittery? It may be because you do not use your hands. If they become useless, you may pay with neuroses, for they were meant to be used.

Do you feel stale, -useless? Learn to use your hands. Creative work of any kind gives a sense of self-expression and of satisfaction. Actually, it is dangerous not to use your hands, for tests have shown that mental ability increases as the ability to use the hands increases.

Have a hobby, a manual one, and we feel that preferably it should be gardening. For in this hobby we satisfy man's need to work the soil, and at the same time the creative instinct. This gives self-confidence, self-respect, from seeing something take complete form under one's own hands. The importance lies in what one puts into the work, and not what the world thinks of the result.

Dr. S. L. Emsweller of Beltsville, and the United States Dept. of Agriculture, is the originator of many fine lilies. The above three were first sent out a number of years ago. Recently, a new development in which Dr. Emsweller is directly concerned has given us tetraploid forms of all three, adding to their hardiness size and the texture of the flowers, just as he has done with the Easter Lily. We now have a considerable number of these fine lilies all of which bloom with us in mid to late June. They withstood last year's disastrous May 30th freeze, and all flowered well. This year the beds were a mass of color. Upright flowering, and of only moderate height, they provide a bold spot of color in the June border and soon increase to become a clump.

BRANDYWINE. An odd soft orange shade, spotted with oxblood red the flowers mostly outward facing. May grow to three feet.

MEGA. We are particularly fond of Mega, for its yellow flowers which are spotted chocolate brown, face both upward and outward and are freely produced. We would consider this a true yellow, without orange traces, and the plants are very vigorous and sturdy.

MOUNTAINEER. This one is red, spotted with brown and has both upward and outward tilted blooms. While all three sorts are about of equal height, this is slightly less tall than the others. The dark color is not too vivid, and blends well with its surroundings, and with the other two sorts.

STRONG FLOWERING SIZED BULBS ARE PRICED AT \$1.25 each.

THREE (one of each) FOR \$3.00.

The prices on our plants do not include delivery charges. Please add postage to your order, we will refund the excess. If you prefer we will ship by railway express.

OUR OWN LILY INTRODUCTIONS.

ALASKA. There are now many hybrids with the blood of L. henryi, but this is one of the first and still one of the best. The stem is sturdy and tall, and needs no staking. The flowers are large, white, with a yellow throat and have a faint reddish lavender spotting. All the pedicels carry more than one bud, and the secondary ones open as the earlier ones fade, giving a long period of bloom. Begins to open in late July, and lasts well thru August. \$3.00 each.

CHERRY GLOW. The second of our Pink Shelburne Trumpets to be named, has much to commend it. It withstood last year's low Memorial Day temperatures and was not nipped by the early May frost of this year. The good sized flowers are nicely edged in bright pink, and this color suffuses the bloom. In fading there is no muddy shade. Grows readily so that we have a considerable stock of it. Botrytis resistant also, to a considerable degree. \$2.00 each.

DAINTY LASS. With us, this variety does not grow over 30" tall. The slender wiry stems and nicely formed small flowers are different from the more massive sorts. Beautifully flushed with pink, the flowers facing slightly upward. \$2.00 each.

FAIR LADY. An almost pure white Shelburne Hybrid, this is cool and lovely in the late July garden. Like most of our named clones of Shelburnes, this has outward facing flowers, rather than drooping ones, and the color can be seen. \$1.50 each.

HERCULES. Because it flowers late in July, this sturdy hybrid supposed to be L. regale with L. longiflorum pollen, is valuable to prolong the trumpet lily season. The flowers are dark outside, but clear white with a yellow throat. Our seedlings of this, with tetraploid longiflorum pollen were stopped so badly by frost last year that they have not yet flowered for us. \$1.00 each.

LEMON FAIR. This is the earlier flowering of two trumpet type Aurelian Hybrids sent out by us in 1956. Flaring widely, but held quite outward, the soft yellow flowers are very lovely and cool on hot July days. The stream for which it is named wanders lazily thru Lake Champlain lowlands. \$2.00 each.

LOVELY LADY. This quite similar sort precedes Fair Lady, and is at its best here by July 10th. There are many white trumpet lilies, but these two are clones, rather than strains, and are therefore exactly alike. \$1.50 each.

METAWEE. A companion to Lemon Fair, and like it named for a cool Vermont stream which we particularly admire. Soft yellow trumpets, openly flaring Aurelian type, at their best in early July. These both resisted the May frost well. \$1.50 ea.

WHITEFACE. Named for the Adirondack Mountain peak, so prominent across Lake Champlain, this is a large, heads-up bloom which permits the interior of the flower to show. The trumpet flares well, and the tips of the petals curl back to give a white effect altho the outside of the bloom is dark. Strong stem of medium height, the flowers in a flat head. \$1.00 ea.

WINTER SUNSET. This was the first of our Pink Shelburne Trumpets to be named and disseminated, and the Award of Merit it received from the Royal Horticultural Society, hangs in our office. It is permanent and hardy, but it is slow to increase and the demand keeps our stock low. The flowers have a soft rosy glow that is indescribably lovely. \$4.00 each.

SIZE OF BULBS. Unless a size is stated, all bulbs will be of strong flowering size. This naturally varies considerably.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LILY SOCIETY.

To all those who read the Gossip, it is no secret that we are very interested in this Society. We have grown lilies for many years, having been 'indoctrinated' in 1916. Therefore the changes that have occurred in more recent years have been particularly of interest. We truly believe that if one is looking for a plant family in which to become interested for a lifetime gardening hobby, none offers the possibilities that exist in the Genus Liliun.

It is but a few years ago, as time is measured in lifetimes, that we grew only the wild species of lilies, with a few variations of most easily increased sorts and a hybrid or two to tell us that a chance for more such things did exist. Parkmans Lily had been lost. The Nankeen Lily was supposedly a hybrid but no one could prove it. The Regal Lily had only recently been found in China by E.H. Wilson and come to this country. Suddenly word came from England that Mrs. R.O. Backhouse, famed as a hybridizer of Daffodils had used the lilies of the Martagon group, together probably with L. hansonii, and had produced a group of unusual and different hybrids. How long they may have grown at her English home, which we believe was called Sutton Court, we well recall the day that our employer received word he could actually buy a supply of bulbs, and later the arrival of those bulbs. They grew and prospered and were widely disseminated from that nursery, and possibly they were the first stock to come to this country. Certainly they represented the only good and available Martagon Hybrids in the years after the first World War.

Of the group, Sutton Court is still available. Brocade was another sort, but we do not recall the others, except the best one, Mrs. R.O. Backhouse. It is not commonly offered today, but it does exist in a few gardens. Yellow, slightly flushed magenta rose, and spotted with red, where it is happy it is strong growing and will increase rapidly.

In the garden of George Slate at Geneva New York, all the group grow well. At Boston this year he happened to say that he must dig and dispose of a part, all Mrs. Backhouse. A deal was worked out, and we are here able to offer you bulbs of this famous and lovely old lily at \$2.00 each. Proceeds of the sale except for a small amount to cover the handling charges will all go to the N.A.L.S.

THIS WILL HELP THE SOCIETY, AND ACTUALLY WILL COST YOU NOTHING!

LILIES IN 1962.

The Annual Lily Show of the North American Lily Society is not the end of the lily growing season by any means. But as it brings to the Show Hall, material from all over this country, it does afford an opportunity to evaluate what is going on. Better than this, it also permits the interchange of ideas of growers from different areas, who may also be working in entirely different groups of lilies, to produce new things. As anyone who was at Boston this year will recall, the film showing operations at Oregon Bulb Farms was an eye-opener in the mass production of bulbs, while if you heard E. B. Anderson and saw his slides of lilies in English gardens, you must have gotten an entirely new concept of the use of lilies in the landscape.

As we recall what we saw in the Show, it seems to us that there were not so many outstanding new things shown, but that the overall quality of everything displayed was exceptional, and that there was the widest possible seasonable variety. For the very early sorts, of course, the Show was late. Perhaps next year, at Washington which isn't too far away, it may be possible for New England gardeners to bring *L. pumilum*, and *amabile*, and the earlier hybrids like *Gold Crest* and *Meadowlark*, to mention just a few. And the best of the *Martagon* Hybrids were past this year, unless the flowers had been very carefully stored. On the other hand, we think there was but one stem of *Gold Star* shown. Our own bed of this, our introduction, is just now in first bloom, two weeks later. West Coast displays made use of things which Vermont won't see until mid-August, and so it went.

One problem in which we are interested is hardiness. It happens that the American Horticultural Society is asking that N.A. L.S. appoint a member to serve on a committee to study hardiness and adaptability in lilies, along with representatives of other plant societies. In a country so large as this, are more than the usual number of problems along this line. At the moment, no one has been named to this committee, and if any of you feel able, and capable, of making this study, you could write us and volunteer. A comparison of methods used with roses, for instance, may be of mutual benefit.

With the lily, hardiness may be said to begin in spring, and again to be a problem in fall. One man will lose his newly emerged stems, from a late frost. Another will lose a planting over winter. Either one is exasperating, and costly. Early emergence of the Trumpet Lilies is a problem, especially in Minnesota and we saved an article from one of the Regional Lily Bulletins, which deals with the problem.

OUR SPECIAL LILY STRAINS.

AURELIANENSE. About 1946, we first obtained seed of Aurelian from a forgotten source. All the resulting bulbs were of the trumpet type, and while flaring forms later emerged, we never had any evidence of the *L. henryi* blood. Over the years we have used them in breeding and have offered them on occasion. The lot we now have go back to that first lot of seedlings. They have soft yellow white coloring, for the most part and seem particularly hardy and permanent. \$1.00 ea.

BARRYI. Presumably these are seedlings of the *Havemeyer Lily* for Tom Barry sent them to us, as he sent out many others to his friends. For the most part they have better stems than their parent. The colors vary from white to green and yellow, often two toned. The flowers reflex but are not extreme. Most have the extra bud on the pedicel ensuring a long period of bloom. Opening as they do late in July here, and lasting well thru August, they are particularly valuable. We have a fine stock this year. Very hardy. \$1.50 each.

CHAMPLAIN HYBRIDS. After many years of crossing on the original *Shelburne Hybrids*, we now have a widely diverse strain all of which have much the same parentage. Rather than discard them, we have put them together and offer them for the July garden. Some pinks and yellows have slipped in, but for the most part they are *Shelburne Hybrids* with the upright stems and outward facing heads of that strain. The bulbs are good this year, and will be graded 6" or larger. 50¢ each.

GREEN DRAGON SEEDLINGS. We used the *de Graaff* variety as a seed parent with our *Yellow Trumpets* hoping for more color in the former. Only a few showed yellow, but the resulting group of seedlings were of such high quality and vigor that we have kept them and continue to offer them. In bloom here by July 20th, they are a bit later than others. \$1.00 each.

SHELburne HYBRIDS. We now feel that the *Champlain Hybrids* are preferable but do have a small quantity of the original stock of this *L. sargentiae* by *L. regale* hybrid at 50¢ each.

SUNBURST SEEDLINGS. From the earlier *Sunburst* group of *Aurelian Hybrids*, we raised a lot of seedlings which mostly resemble *L. henryi*, but are earlier and somewhat more varied in color. Opening in early August, they provide color in a slow period and we have found customers here admire them. 50¢ each.

PINK TRUMPETS. These are true *Shelburne Hybrids* with all the quality of that famous strain. Back in the forties, we first observed pink coloring, and over the years we have intensified it with selective breeding. We have named several clons but over the years the larger portion of our selections have ended in this group which is unsurpassed for color. The pink may be a pencilling on the edge of a petal, or an entirely suffused bloom. It is never purple, but truly pink or rose. It would be easy to name many clons from this group, but we feel that for the gardener chiefly concerned with show, this mixed lot is the best we can offer. STRONG BULBS, \$1.00 each.

YELLOW TRUMPETS. Again *Shelburne Hybrids*, but this time they show the use of the *Butterfield Lily* pollen. All are good trumpets, facing outward, and all are nicely yellow. Clons we have selected and tested have been re-introduced to the larger stock and we now have a goodly number of fine bulbs. They will delight you in the mid-July garden. \$1.00 each.

FINE LILIES FROM OTHER HYBRIDISTS.

Lilies in 1962,--con.

ADVANCE. The most popular of the White Potomac Hybrids. All the varieties in this group were offered for the first time last year. They are of easy culture here, which cannot be said of their parents. Mature bulbs are not harmed by late frosts, and the small bulbs grow readily and quickly become large. Flowering in August, huge flat flowers. This one is white, spotted and flushed with pink. In very short supply and we cannot guarantee delivery. \$6.00 each.

ADDINGTON. One of Miss Prestons fine hybrids, from Ottawa, this early July sort grows to 3' and has upward facing cup shaped yellow flowers with chocolate spots. \$2.50 each.

ALLEGRA. Also a White Potomac Hybrid, this one is nearly pure white with a few pink spots. Like the others of easy culture and making clumps rapidly from bulblets so that it can be quickly increased. Fragrant, of course. \$6.00 each.

AURORA. Last of the three new White Potomacs, this one is white suffused with pink, which fades as the flower ages. We have had up to 25 blooms on a stem of these lilies, for there are secondary flowers on the pedicels. Often they grow to six feet. These last two are more plentiful. \$6.00 each.

BRIGHT CLOUD. Of the Barryi type, and flowering in early August this is tall and strong growing. The flowers are broadly recurved, white at edges and tips, but the center is bright yellow. \$2.00 each.

BRONZE QUEEN. The Patterson lilies derive from crosses of L. cernuum with L. willmottiae and others. They are noted for ease of culture and hardiness having originated in Saskatchewan. All are tall, with quantities of nodding turks-caps in many pleasing shades. This new one is unusual,--a yellow bronze, lightly spotted darker. Mid-July. \$4.00 each.

BURNISHED ROSE. An early flowering Patterson, standing 5' tall, the reflexed flowers rose, overshadowed with copper. \$4.00 ea.

CITRONELLA STRAIN. While all the plants in this lot are much alike, in that they are nodding yellow turks-caps, spotted with black, and grow to 4' or more, opening in early July, they are a strain, rather than a clone, and they vary in flowering time, and in foliage and buds. See discussion on this page. \$1.00 ea.

DUNKIRK. Dr. Skinner's fine very dark red lily, the reflexed flowers in a branching head in July on 30" stems with us. Very hardy and permanent. \$1.50 each.

EDITH CECILIA. Best and loveliest of the Patterson lilies. It will grow to three or more feet, with airy branching heads of truly pink flowers in July. \$3.50 each.

ENCHANTMENT. (Pat. #862). Vivid nasturtium flowers, upward facing on a strong stem with glossy rich green foliage. It blossoms in mid-July and makes a tremendous show. \$1.00 each.

EVENTIDE. Related to Bright Cloud, this has a large pyramidal head of semi-recurved flowers that are cream overlaid with saffron shading to orange yellow at the center. \$2.00 each.

FUCHSIA QUEEN. A newer Patterson, growing to about 3', with many fuchsia pink reflexed blooms, heavily spotted. \$4.00 each.

GALAHAD. A sulfur hybrid from Dr. Frank Palmer. Green buds open to a clear creamy yellow. Bright orange anthers make a fine contrast. Tall and sturdy in late July. \$3.50 each.

Perhaps one reason for the deep planting usually practiced in this area is to slow down emergence altho we had understood that it was to prevent winter kill. This last seemed odd to us, for we here do freeze amny feet below the depth at which we mostly plant lily bulbs,--4" and in November at that--and we find it hard to understand the difference between freezing a bulb to 20 below or 40 below. Both seem plenty cold to us. Soils do differ, of course. But we read that in the Prairie States, and up into the Canadian areas above them, many lilies are planted a foot down.

Writing from Austin, Minnesota, one man says that he uses a 6" layer of Oak leaves which he has available, after the soil is frozen 3-4" deep. This he leaves on until as late as April 20th, after which it takes his soil twenty or more days to thaw out and growth to begin. Frost may occur as late as May 18 or 20 and thus damage to the top is avoided. While this would work well on solid beds of lilies, it might be difficult in a mixed border, for here by that time, we might have had 80 degree weather for a few days late in April, and all growth of herbaceous material would have begun. This does seem to be common practice, for another friend, writing about rose growing in Minnesota, says that the bushes are laid over to the ground and are then covered with leaves to a depth of 2', packed. We think that with us, this would result in a wet soggy mass, which would certainly rot the roses. Possibly these leaves are then covered to prevent water getting in.

Recently we heard a report on hardiness studies being made on woody plant material, which brought up a point we had never considered, and while it may not apply to lilies, it is definitely worth passing on. It was that the amount of cold which will kill a plant varies widely over the year. This may not seem so startling a thought. But consider a tree. In this area it may be hurt by 25 degrees in October, yet a month later it survives zero on occasion, and during the winter, -20. To illustrate his point the speaker drew a graph showing a steady line of damage at 25 degrees until suddenly the line plunged downward to the much lower temperature at which harm occurred. Some change takes place in the woody structure, not yet understood.

We will welcome any correspondence on this matter, and from any angle. It will help us to help other gardeners in your area. And we can tell you that requests for such help reach us all the time.

Lilies in 1962,-con.

Since this Gossip usually reports on the Show, and our impressions of it, we shall continue to do so, altho we realize that many readers are not lily enthusiasts and may find it boring. Perhaps if you will change a word, -such as lily, -to read rose, you will find interest after all.

Unless you have undertaken a display of this sort, you can have no conception of the effort involved. Boston was no exception. One factor this year which made a vital difference was the cool weather. But also, the 'setting up' of the displays a day in advance, so that on opening day, the floors were clean, and there was no last minute confusion, permitting the judges to do their work uninterrupted by late entries and thus be out before the crowds began to arrive was of major importance. As a result ribbons were all in place when the doors were opened, and the prize winners could find their standing.

What impresses us most at today's Lily Shows, is the progress made since the first ones were held. We have a complete file of the annual Yearbooks. Many lilies now common, were so new then (1947), that they were carefully described. Today, they are often not even seen at the Shows, and on the other hand, unless a plant is very outstanding, it arouses less interest than matters of hardiness and disease etc. But this doesn't mean that there aren't new and wonderful things in each Show. It is simply that having discovered what can be done, we are no longer amazed.

Probably the highlight of the Boston Show, was the talk at the banquet, by Dan Foley, speaking about the historian, Francis Parkman. Interesting in itself, since as a man Parkman was notable. But even more so because facing us across the table was a plant of the Parkman Lily in full glory. Not the original of course. That was first seen in 1869, according to the International Lily Register. Shortly after, the few bulbs were sold in England for a high price, and in a few years were completely lost. In our earlier days, we read of this famous lily, talked about it, and (we confess) tried to re-produce it. Apparently it had vanished and nothing could bring it back. Then suddenly there was Jillian Wallace, and now a host of others of the same breeding and of magnificent beauty. We know more about them and their production. We know that they will soon be available and grown all over the world. This is why our liking for the lily increases each year. Yours will too, if you will but give it a chance.

FINE LILIES FROM OTHER HYBRIDISTS.

GOLD CREST. Our earliest flowering sort often opens its heavily 'furred' buds in late June to show outward facing unspotted yellow flowers, slightly reflexed and of good size. \$1.50 ea.

GOLD STAR. We sent out this counterpart of Enchantment in 1959, bright yellow flowers with more slender petals but the same sturdy growth. An origination by Larry LaFrancis, known to many New England Regional Group members for the display at his Springfield Vermont home. We were very happy to see that it won a special award at the Boston Show. It was not open in time for us to exhibit, July 20th on is right. \$2.00 each.

GOLDEN WONDER. A Golden Chalice Hybrid, low growing, with soft yellow unspotted flowers in late June. \$2.00 each.

GREATHEART. From Miss Beatrice Palmer, this is an Aurelian with a tall strong stem to 7' with a large pyramidal head of medium sized, widely flaring blooms. The color is basically white, but the center is a glowing flame, which shades to deep cream at the tips. Good foliage and secondary buds, so that it flowers over a long period after mid-July. \$5.00 ea/

HELEN CARROLL. We have a very small stock of this shortest lily, which comes from Dr. Frank Skinner in Manitoba. It is seldom over 6" tall, but the 2 to 4 butter yellow blooms are fully as tall again. Early July. \$2.00 each.

JAMBOREE STRAIN. Essentially, these are hybrid Auratum lilies. The other parent is L. speciosum rubrum. They have more disease resistance than either parent, and are more easily grown in the garden. Those who saw them growing in the fine movie shown at Boston will want them. They can grow to 6' with nearly three feet of flower head. Highly colored, they flower in August in silver and crimson, with a dozen primary flowers and many more in the secondary lot. Not quite alike, they are all fine. \$5.00 each.

LEMON LADY. From Dr. Skinner, this is a cool lemon yellow with 12-15 outward facing flat blooms on 3' stems in July. We have always liked it, and it is very hardy. \$2.00 each/

LEMON QUEEN. This Patterson may grow to 5' and in July will carry 25 of the nodding yellow turkscaps, heavily spotted. Lighter than the preceding, and taller. \$3.00 each.

LIMELIGHT. A tall vigorous trumpet lily of soft lemon yellow. The long trumpets droop rather than being held outward, but the outer color is as good as the inner and the plant is remarkably lovely. Has all the highest awards both here and abroad. \$3.00 each.

MEADOWLARK. This one we really like. It comes from Prof. Taylor of Ontario, and has L. tigrinum blood. But it flowers in early July, in a candelabra of upward facing flat soft buff yellow flowers, heavily dark spotted like the breast of the bird it is named for. May be 3' at best. \$3.00 each.

MEI LING. An easily grown and not too tall sort of Aurelian origin. It flowers late in July, slightly recurved blooms of cream, with a golden center. \$1.00 each.

MOLLY STARK. Lightly spotted reflexed flowers of soft tangerine orange in an open loose spreading head appear in mid-July. Not tall or coarse and a fine soft shade. 50¢ each.

MOONBEAM. A Palmer Aurelian, the flowers shaped like a Goldband lily and nearly as large. Greenish white at tips, changing to clear yellow at the throat. Deep brown anthers. \$4.00 ea/

MELODY. One of the loveliest yellow turkscaps, originated by Percy Byam. Will stand 4' high and carry up to 30 flowers outward facing. \$5.00 each.

FINE LILIES FROM OTHER HYBRIDISTS.

MYSTIC GOLD. Norman Lamb of Mystic Conn. has from the first used the Yellow Tiger lily in hybridizing, and from it has produced many fine and varied forms. You may be sure that if he names a clon it is a good one. This is a sturdy erect bright golden yellow with outward facing blooms. \$3.00 ea/

MYSTIC SUNSHINE. From the same source, this is the huge, soft yellow, tiger seedling that attracted so much attention at the Worcester Mass. Show a year ago. It often will have four flowers on each petiole. Lighter than the preceding, and with light green foliage, it has been a mass of bloom thru July. Grows readily and increases to make a clump. \$2.00 each.

ORCHID QUEEN. A lower growing Patterson hybrid, with many fine flowers in varying shades of pink, blending to give an orchid effect which is very pleasing. \$5.00 each.

PAINTED LADY HYBRIDS. Because we do not succeed with the Hybrid Martagon lilies we do not attempt to produce them here. But they are so very lovely on heavier soils, in partial shade that we continue to offer this fine mixed group from Edgar Kline. We have flowered a good collection of them, and they are outstanding, the colors ranging from white to various shades of yellow, red, and lavender, all spotted in varying degree. If you grow Martagons well, try these. \$2.50 each.

PALOMINO. Large pendant flowers recurve to make globes of a soft buff or beige. Lovely with Delphinium. \$2.50 each.

PAPRIKA. Thirty inch stems hold pyramidal heads of fine dark red blooms, opening in early July. Derived from the Tiger Lily, but different. Try it in light shade. \$2.50 each.

PARADE. Outward facing rich orange flowers in a compact head, the petals black spotted and striped with gold. \$1.00 ea/

PAULINA KLINE. A semi-recurved large majolica yellow bloom, shading to saffron, and opening in August. \$4.00 each.

PINK CHARM. This Patterson grows less than 3' tall but is vigorous and makes a good clump. The blooms are a lively pink and open in late June. \$3.00 each.

POTOMAC HYBRIDS. These were the first of Dr. Emsweller's hybrids of L. speciosum with L. auratum to be sent out from Beltsville. They are flatter than L. speciosum, and darker, with stems to six feet under good conditions. They have a long flowering season from August into September. \$3.00 each.

PRIMROSE LADY. Of the Patterson group, this may grow to 6' and carry 30-40 flowers. In color this is much lighter than other similar sorts and it gets a lot of attention where it is shown. Grows easily, but very scarce. \$6.00 each.

RED BIRD. From Dr. Frank Palmer, who also raised Valiant, we like this one better. It is a good lively red, outward facing, and often five inches across. It flowers the last weeks of July and may grow to 5'. Excellent foliage. \$2.00 each.

REGINA. This famous Aurelian from Dr. Frank Palmer has very large flowers of intermediate form, neither trumpet or flat. In 1957 and again in 1958, it was Best in Show at Ithaca and Toronto. Clear pure yellow with contrasting brown anthers. Grows to 6' and opens late in July. \$7.50 each.

ROSALIND. Latest and best of the pink flowered Patterson lilies sturdy vigorous plants and a bright clean color. Opens late in June and continues over a long period. \$3.00 each.

TOO MANY LILY VARIETIES?

This season it has been necessary to increase the Gossip to sixteen pages in order to have space at all for plants other than lilies! And if the trend continues, we may soon use all the pages of the fall issue for lilies, and our field beds will hold no other plants. This would be regrettable for as much as we like lilies, we cannot conceive of a garden of no other plants.

It has seemed to us that there are too many new clons being named each year, and with strains being added as well, it is increasingly difficult to know where to stop so far as the acquisition of them, and the offering of them to our customers. Of course personal preferences of color and form do have a bearing. Succession of bloom is also important. New forms are appearing and they must be considered. But what of the ever-growing number of pink and yellow trumpets, of Aurelian and Tiger hybrids? Test gardens are proposed, but having had some small experience with them, we know they are not entirely the answer, even if we discount varying soils and climatic conditions which exist in this vast country. Last of all, they are expensive to establish and maintain. If they were operated by dealers in various parts of the country, how would they differ from present conditions, where personal preference is the major factor?

Eventually, of course, many varieties will fall by the wayside, and be lost, for the final decision if there is one, is always with the buyers, and if they dislike a product, it will disappear. For that reason our Lily Shows are important for the public has an opportunity to see and select without having to buy the newly offered kinds, so far as color and form are concerned. And the grower is able to discover in some measure what appeals to his customers. We attend them so far as possible, and we try to visit the gardens of enthusiasts, both to see if there are new things worth while and to see how others succeed with lilies.

Suppose, however, that as a grower you have increased a good variety, and after a number of years, and some expense have a good lot of bulbs to offer. What would you do if you then realized that newer seedlings have appeared which are improvements in all ways over the older sort? Should you discard the old one and name the newer? Or suppose that under the same conditions of having a good lot of an old sort, you visit a Show and realize that someone else has material far better than your own? These are things that can and have happened.

Too many Lily varieties, -con.

These are not new problems. They have occurred with the Gladiolus and the Hemerocallis in quite recent years, and with the Rose over a longer period. Undoubtedly we will eventually work out our own solution, just as they have done. But it must be remembered that where these plant groups have flowers of the same general form, for the most part, we are working with many varied forms, some quite different. Compare the Martagons with the Gold Banded Lily as an example, and then bring in the long trumpet of the Easter lilies, and the pendant bells of the Meadow Lily or of L. grayi. Suppose as is definitely possible in the light of what has already been done that we combine all of these species in a new group of hybrids. Could you blame the originator if he was wildly enthusiastic and handed out names wholesale to his creations? The possibilities in names is staggering. For example, consider one of the latest hybrids, -harrichauxii. How about Lillium grayatum, or L. canadaliiflorum?

The purpose of this article is not to condemn what has been done, nor to stop the production and naming of new varieties. But it is our hope to point out the need for restraint, and for thorough testing. The N.A.L.S. is working to help prevent the confusion that has occurred in other families, and it deserves the support of everyone. A procedure for the registration of lily names is set up, and when this has been done, the name eventually goes to the Royal Horticultural Society for world wide recognition. If at times a Yearbook and the Bulletins seems small return for your membership fee, keep these other less apparent activities of the Society in mind.

But it does seem to us that only the originator of a new lily can curb the continued flow of new sorts under name. We must set our standards of excellence higher than they are. It really isn't enough that a new lily flowers a week later consistently, than an exactly similar sort. Or that it exceeds its mate in size. There is ample room for improvement in the Genus Lillium without picking on every small variation. In the past, we could afford to do so, but now that a steady flow of new forms is occurring, these standards are not enough.

There is no purpose on our part to point to others. We are as guilty as many. And we do have some excuse, as do other growers who earn their living by the sale of bulbs, for the public demands new things, in soaps and lilies. But we can all set our sights higher and aim for a point far above the mere production of new variety.

FINE LILIES FROM OTHER HYBRIDISTS.

ROSE QUEEN. Taller than the preceding, and flowers over a long period making it seem later than the others. Like all the Patterson group, this has recurved blooms, deep rose. \$3.00 ea/

RUBY. This fine red from Percy Byam is without question his masterpiece and the very best upright and outward facing red we have. It flowers early in July, and last over a long period. So sparkling it glows. 30" at most. \$2.00 each.

SENTINEL STRAIN. Fine white trumpets from de Graaff, much like our white Shelburnes but more slender and drooping. They are remarkably true from seed, and flowering in early July with us they provide a cool patch of color at a time when it is greatly needed. May grow to 5'. \$1.50 each; 3 for \$4.00.

SPOTLIGHT. Another June flowering Golden Chalice Hybrid, and its yellow upright flowers are gaily spotted. Easily grown so give it a sunny corner and let it make a clump. \$2.50 each.

SUNDANCE. By its performance here, this is the best of Dr. Frank Palmer's introductions. It propagates easily, grows readily, and resists frost. Its lovely huge bowl shaped blooms are a deep sulfur yellow of 5-6' stems. Late July. \$2.50 each.

SUTTON COURT. One of the older Martagon hybrids, this is quite easily grown. The small recurved flowers are yellow, spotted pink and burgundy, and open in mid-June on 4' stems. \$2.50 ea/

T.A. HAVEMEYER. Despite its slender stem which usually needs staking, this spectacular lily should be in every border. It grows readily, and flowers in August on 6' stems. The huge flat cream or ivory blooms are shaded apricot or buff. Very floriferous, and lasting well at a time when needed. Parent of many fine things, it is one of the best itself. \$1.50 ea/

TABASCO. A dark chestnut red lily of the Mid-Century group. It flowers in June, before Ruby which it resembles and soon makes a good clump. The petals drop cleanly. \$1.50 each.

TANGO. We like this older Mid-Century lily for its pale amber flowers which shade to deep parchment and are spotted black at the center. Not tall, and flowers in late June. \$1.00 each.

TESTACEUM. While the soft apricot flowers face downward, they are so reflexed that one gets the full color effect. June flowering and a hybrid of L. candidum, it is planted only barely under the surface, and usually in early September. \$2.00 each.

TETRAPLOID LONGIFLORUM. Every visitor who sees our beds of these Easter Lilies, and is invited to feel of the thickness and substance of the petals is amazed. The trumpets are huge and are clear white. They flower in late July with us, and are never tall. Perfectly hardy here. We offer from the original six different clons sent out, our choice, 75¢ each.

WEST BURKE. An old lily, with strong stems and upright cu-shaped orange red flowers, found in a Vermont village many years ago. Will grow and spread when happy, and is of the easiest culture so that it soon makes fine clumps. June. 75¢ each.

WHITE GOLD. A very lovely Patterson, with creamy white flowers on 2' stems in July. Partially recurved, they are graceful and lovely. Slight shade helps the coloring. \$2.00 each.

CLON OR GREX?

FINE LILIES FROM OTHER HYBRIDISTS.

WHITE PRINCESS. Taller and with larger flowers than the preceding, this Patterson flowers in late June and early July here, and reminds us of a smaller L. testaceum. It opens pale apricot and fades to a light cream. Easy to grow and will stand a light soil and full sun. \$2.50 each.

YELLOW TIGER HYBRIDS. We now have a good supply of these fine and easily grown mixed seedlings from Norman Lamb. A few have upright flowers but most have outward facing, reflexed blooms in varying shades of yellow. Of the easiest culture, they flower in July and last for a long time. For sheer display plant several and let them increase. \$1.00 each.

LILY SPECIES AND OLDER FORMS.

AMABILE. Bright grenadine red turkscaps open in June and are a mass of color. May grow to 3'. 50¢ each.

AMABILE LUTEUM. A soft yellow variant of the preceding, spotted black. Both make lovely masses of color. 75¢ each.

AURATUM PLATYPHYLLUM. This Gold Band is close to the type as we know the plant, and is the best form under our conditions. The flowers are large and widely flaring, white, with the prominent golden band down each petal, and are spotted pink. May open late in July here and thruout August. \$1.50 each.

AURATUM, JAMBOREE STRAIN. Those who love Gold Band Lilies but have difficulty with them should at least try these hybrids of them which are offered and described on page 5.

BROWNI AUSTRALIS. Large white trumpet, stained oxblood red on the outside. With us, late July. 4' tall at best. \$4.00 each.

CANADENSE. Our native Meadow Lily. This is the common eastern form, sometimes called flavum. Charming in the wild garden, or border. It grows naturally in wet meadows, but the bulbs should be above water, not in it. The pendant bells, spotted with black, may add up to twenty. 50¢ each.

CANDIDUM. Our Madonna Lilies were especially fine this year as those who saw our Boston display will know. Many stood to 4', with eight or more outward facing fragrant blooms in early July. Plant just under the surface. 75¢ each.

CERNUUM. We again have a good number of this charming lavender pink turkscap, which opens its nodding bells thru June and well into July. Rather like the Coral Lily in form. It is of easy culture in light soils, and is persistent if it is planted 4" or more deep in such conditions. 75¢ each.

CHALCEDONICUM. The Scarlet Martagon is a bright red, medium sized turkscap, flowering in July. It is one parent of the Nankeen Lily, and has been quite rare. \$4.00 each.

CONCOLOR. The little Star Lily is one of the delights of June. It is happy on our light soils, and will persist for years if planted deeply. Upright, star-like orange red blooms in a tight head on a slender 30" stem. 75¢ each.

CONCOLOR CORIDIUM. This is the golden yellow form of the Star Lily. Tho it may vary slightly from seed, our bed this year was entirely true to color. 75¢ each.

GRAYI. Upside down thimbles of cherry-red, with an orange throat and mahogany dots. Native to the Carolinas, at high altitudes it grows well here. Our present stock is seed grown, and was especially good this year. \$1.00 each.

HANSONI. A sturdy Korean sort, cadmium-yellow flowers of great substance in huge heads in June. Resembles the Martagons, and is often used in hybridising with that species. When happy, it soon makes large clumps and is very permanent. \$1.00 each.

Many persons are confused by the two words above, and fail to understand exactly what they mean. Yet they might have been used in connection with many other plants with equal right, and perhaps they have been by scientists. An example in Apples occurs to us. The McIntosh, now so well known, is a clon, and is always reproduced by grafting or budding, so that all plants of it now bearing fruit have descended directly from the original plant which grew from seed in Ontario. But it was actually a sport occurring in the Fameuse group, which will for the most part grow from seed and be closely identical with the tree which bore the fruit. We have known many Fameuse, which had been grown from seed and which varied only slightly in color, streaking of the flesh, and the date of ripening. And these latter are a strain, or grex.

Most vegetables and annual flowering plants are strains. Because they can be rapidly produced from seed, it is possible in a short time to 'fix' a variation of color, or flavor, or season, and then to grow a lot of seed which will closely reproduce the desired characteristic. On the other hand, many perennial plants are less easily grown from seed,--in fact, some seldom or never seed--and these are grown from cuttings, or otherwise, to reproduce themselves exactly.

Therefore there is nothing new in the use of the terms, nor in the sale of material produced by either method. Nevertheless, in the lily world it has occasioned much discussion. Under some conditions it has been possible to reproduce a variation of color quite rapidly from seed. Sometimes the seed derives from one plant, and eventually becomes 'fixed'. On other occasions it is possible to have two parents which when combined will give an almost perfect reproduction of a trait quite dissimilar from either parent. When either method is used to produce a quantity of bulbs, and these bulbs are sold as a strain no harm is done, so long as the purchaser realizes that this is so. The harm, if any, does happen when a further slight variation occurs as is always possible in seed grown material. Then the buyer, buying a pink, gets a white, ruffled and different in form from the plant he admired. Normally, he is not happy about the matter.

On the other hand, a clon is an exact reproduction of the one original plant. We grant that even here sporting may occur, tho it is unusual. When one propagates a lily by scaling, or the use of bulbils, any diseases the plant may carry are also transmitted, which is not the case with a seedling. Therefore it is actually up to the purchaser to decide whether he wants a clon, or a grex. Provided of course that the distinction is made in the dealers list.

HAVE YOU ANYTHING NEW?

Every plantsman worth of the name has an intense interest in new things. This doesn't mean always that there must be an entirely new color or form of an old friend altho this is always exciting. In fact it is sometimes equally interesting to learn of a new location for some plant which never before had been found in an area. This may mean a slight change in soils has eventually taken place, but it is much more likely to mean that a plant has developed a tolerance to conditions of cold, or heat, or of soil which it had not previously possessed.

A very good example of this is mentioned elsewhere in this Gossip, - the finding of the Climbing Fern, *Lygodium*, in Vermont. Of equal interest, and just now come to our attention is a new colony of *Rhododendron maximum*, quite a bit north of the other older known station. We are often told that the *Rhododendron* will not grow in our cold climate. Actually it is found in quantity not far from our capitol city, and scatteringly as well in the area east from the larger colony. Now we have word of its being found almost on the Canadian border. Whether this is an entirely new lot, or simply an undiscovered older one, we do not yet know.

We have also had word of another find. This one seems to be an oversized form of our native Woods Lily, found in a wild area much north of us, and where the possibility of its being an escaped form of one of the older Candelabra Lilies, is remote. It is never safe to assume too much along these lines, and this word is printed with a warning that it is entirely unsubstantiated as yet.

Without any doubt, some of you will have seen Robert Lemmon's latest book on wild-flowers. Already a number of persons have written us about his color picture of the double *Anemonella*, or *Rue Anemone*. In each case they knew that we offered the plant in its common form, and thought we might know about the double. We have news for you! We have had it for two years. Now, no offers for it please. It is still in too small supply for us to let even one go. But it does grow easily, and we will increase it this year.

Such things occur for the person whose eyes are open, in the woods, fields, or in the home garden. We agree that many items we hear about are not of value, or even of interest. Some might not even be possible to propagate. But we'd like to hear about them. Write us and we'll answer you as rapidly as our time permits.

LILY SPECIES AND OLDER FORMS.

JAPONICUM PLATYFOLIUM. This lovely, soft pink lily, flowers in June, widely flared trumpets of exquisite fragrance. This is a stronger, seed grown form. Give it peat humus and some light shade for best results. \$1.50 each.

LANKONGPENSE. We are glad to report that this charming lily is very satisfactory here. It flowered in July on 3' stems, and bore a good number of its nodding, recurved white blooms, which are flushed and dotted rose purple. Rather like a larger *L. cernuum*. \$1.50 each.

LEICHTLINII. Citron yellow flowers, spotted dark mahogany in late July and August, on a 4' stem. Long lost, it is now to be had in seed grown stock. \$2.50 each.

MARTAGON. The true small flowered dark lavender purple form from southern Europe. 3-4' in June and July. \$1.50 each.

MARTAGON ALBUM. Small, pure white form of the preceding. All *martagons* have partly recurved flowers of great substance. They like heavier soils and a bit of shade. \$2.00 each.

MICHAUXII. The more southern form of *L. superbum*, but hardy here. Formerly *L. carolinianum*. Slightly fragrant. \$1.00 each.

MICHIGANENSE. Rather like a fire-red Meadow Lily, but more recurved. Found from Ontario west and south. \$1.00 each.

MONADELPHUM. Sometimes called the Yellow Martagon. Tall and stately sort, to 6'. Waxy segments of deep yellow, spotted or sometimes flushed purple in June. \$2.50 each.

NEPALENSE ROBUSTA. This has again survived a winter, and it is apparently hardy to cold. We think we have it on too dry a soil, for it has not bloomed. The recurved lime-green bells with a purple blotch in the throat are so exotic looking we feel it is worth extra effort. \$3.00 each.

PARDALINUM GIGANTEUM. The Leopard Lily from our West Coast is easily grown here. Tangerine orange, shading to garnet-red and well spotted. June and July. Tall. \$1.00 each.

PHILADELPHICUM. Our native Wood Lily. Found on sandy plains, and also in road edges on heavier soils, in partial shade. Upright orange red flowers, spotted black. \$1.00 each.

PUMILUM. The Coral Lily. Tiny, brightest red reflexed flowers in large numbers on a 2' stem in June. 50¢ each; 10 for \$4.50.

PUMILUM, GOLDEN GLEAM. A golden yellow form of the preceding. Ours are entirely true color. 50¢ each; 10 for \$4.50.

PUMILUM, YELLOW BUNTING. Dr. Skinners soft yellow form of the Coral Lily. Small bulbs may flower, and larger ones will sulk. If you like rare things, and tricky, try this one. \$1.50 each.

PYRENAICUM. Recurved, small canary yellow flower with a green throat. Grows to 3'. Early June. \$4.00 each.

RUBELLUM. Quite like *L. japonicum*, but smaller and earlier. One of the loveliest pink lilies, fragrant. \$1.50 each.

SPECIOSUM ALBUM. Pure white form of the August flowering Showy Lily. Much reflexed blooms, 3-4" wide when open, with a green stripe down each petal. Very fragrant. \$1.50 each.

SPECIOSUM, CRIMSON GLORY. Recurved, but very large white, spotted and suffused with crimson, and carmine. Better than either *rubrum* or *magnificum*. \$1.00 each.

SPECIOSUM, LUCIE WILSON. Quite the best growing variety with us and will grow to 5'. Very disease resistant. Soft pink, margined white and spotted deep rose. \$1.00 each.

LILY SPECIES AND OLDER FORMS.

SUPERBUM. The showy Turksap Lily, native from New York south, and west. Often stands 8' tall with huge heads of orange and red reflexed spotted bells. One of the hardiest sorts. 75¢ each.

TALIENSE. Coming from Western China, this should be hardy here and indeed it is so considered. It is a tall growing, 5', lily with strongly recurved white flowers, purple spotted. Very fragrant, and often has 10-12 blooms in July and August. It has great hybridizing potential. \$2.50 each.

TIGRINUM FLAVIFLORUM. The true Yellow Tiger. Is being used largely at present in hybridizing. Like the older form, save that it is soft yellow, and will set seed. It flowers in August, and has many bulbils. We have a fair quantity, but it is not plentiful. \$1.00 each.

TSINGTAUENSE. Upright persimmon orange flowers, lightly spotted garnet brown. Foliage in whorls on a sturdy stem to 3'. This is an attractive species lily, which should be better known. We like it very much. July flowering. \$1.00 each.

WASHINGTONIANUM PURPUREUM. We have always been fond of the Mt. Hood Lily, and many years ago we grew it here with success. It has not always been available, and it is years since we offered it. A small trumpet, white turning to magenta purple, it is one of the loveliest native lilies from the Pacific Coast. 5' high in late June. LARGE bulbs, \$4.00 each.

OUR UNNAMED LILY CLONS.

Each year we select outstanding seedlings. Before we can be certain of their value, we find it necessary to increase them, and flower them in larger numbers, to compare with the ones we already have. Most of these eventually have ended in the Pink Trumpets, or if yellow, in the Yellow Trumpets. But a few we have kept on, feeling them too good to lose. On the other hand, we felt it unwise to name too many very similar sorts. Visitors here on seeing them have asked if they were available. Therefore we offer them, under our numbers.

3-53. An excellent Pink Trumpet clon, perhaps equal to Cherry Glow, darker if anything. \$1.50 each.

12-51. A good bright pink clon, which is a good propagator. An easy doer in other words. \$1.25 each.

13-49. Well colored pink of good size. \$1.25 each.

9-46. Of the same exact breeding as Cherry Glow, which it much resembles. \$1.25 each.

1-57. A fine bright yellow Shelburne, with slight red edge. \$1.25

5-57. Bright golden yellow, Shelburne not Aurelian. This one was third in the Yellow Trumpet class at Ithaca, where fine yellow Aurelians were very strong. \$1.50 each.

18(55), selection. Carries the blood, and nearly the same coloring as the vivid orange trumpet shown at Boston. An Aurelian x Barryi, recrossed Horsford Seedling. \$1.50 each.

38(53), selection. This is a Barryi, green outside, and soft chartreuse inside. Strong growing, good stem, not tall here. Branching petioles. Opening late July. There are few better, but we hope to learn if the color appeals. \$1.50 each.

HOW TO DRIVE YOUR NURSERYMAN FRANTIC.

To properly discuss this topic it is necessary first of all to define a nurseryman, and to distinguish between the kinds that do exist.

A nurseryman is a person who grows plants for sale. Generally speaking the term is applied to those who grow woody or permanent plant material, as against those who produce tender or annual plant material. He is distinctly not the corner supermarket, or the Garden Shoppe.

Nurserymen do, however, so arrange their affairs as to fall into different categories. In one case, their primary purpose is local sales. No shipping is done, and there are no contacts with outside areas beyond normal automobile driving. Or he may be a landscape nurseryman, concerned primarily with the proper planning of the material used about new and older homes, and the successful carrying out of a planting contract. Then there is the true mail-order man, now largely a thing of the past, whose sales medium was a list of plants, and who expected to dig, box, and ship by various methods the material that you had been influenced to buy, without care or thought as to how it might be arranged. The automobile has largely turned the latter person into a combination of the first, for he cannot avoid the caller, sometimes from a distance who wishes to visit him, see just what some unfamiliar plant looks like and perhaps to discuss growing problems. The final one is the specialist who may grow but one group of plants, sell by catalog, or to visitors, doing his work alone or with but one or two helpers. We are sure that many of you will recognize these various types, some of them sure to be found in your own neighborhood.

All of them have their problems. The mail order dealer does not wish to see visitors. His is a routine labor, in which the mail is opened, orders booked, the material assembled in the packing shed, and wrapped for shipment. A visitor who wishes to take plants with him can totally disrupt this smoothly working operation.

The landscape man expects to help his customer plan his use of material. He may be unfamiliar with both material and conditions which pertain 100 miles away. He has a crew of laborers who can be sent off under a skilled foreman to plant the material that can be packed on a truck under a canvas, and he often doesn't have a man who could pack a plant for shipment or the material to use for the purpose. Moreover, he works on a schedule, being committed to appear at a certain place, at a certain time, and a visitor wishing to have plants dug to take with him, especially early in the day, or late in the afternoon is actually unwelcome.

The prices on our plants do not include delivery charges. Please add postage to your order, we will refund the excess. If you prefer we will ship by railway express.

How to drive your nurseryman frantic,-con.

The local man planning to dig for his visitor, and load the stock in his car, often maintains no office force, and is not in a position to give advice, and certainly not to handle mail sales. And the same is even more fully true of the specialist. He may not even care to have you visit him, or write him, unless you are interested in his particular hobbyist line.

We are sure that you can easily figure out how to make any of these people frantic. Perhaps you have already done so, wittingly or unwittingly, and possibly you have discovered that you have done so, or even been told in no uncertain terms that it was the case.

But suppose that instead of belonging in only one of these categories, your nurseryman belongs in two of them, or even more. There is a further distinction we have not mentioned, and that is the person who sells also to the neighboring dealer and can be busy with a considerably sized order, just when you want one plant to replace one that died. Obviously he expects to have all the problems of the different phases in which he operates. Probably he has a number of skilled employees, and may have a roadside stand. He has material for packing and shipping, and an office force trained to handle both mail and the customer who wishes to discuss a problem or a planting. How can you make such a person frantic? It's easy, and we'll tell you how.

One good way is to phone him just after his opening hour, when he is trying to lay out work for his shipper, his landscape crew or crews, and help his book-keeper find fifty-three cents by which his previous days books won't balance. Better still, drop in on him at that time, preferably bringing an unskilled laborer with you and a round pointed shovel prepared to dig your own. Variants of this are to phone during the lunch hour, when he is certain to be in from the fields, or just before closing time when his crews are reporting in from their day's work all the problems that have arisen, and must be coped with before the morrow. If you are prepared to pay him a visit, and especially if you have driven past his establishment earlier in the day, stop at a few minutes after the lunch hour begins. If you have a long way to go, and are in a hurry, he will gladly wait on you doing without his lunch and perhaps asking some of his men to delay theirs, for the one purpose of getting you off the place. Or call him after hours. Remember, his men have a regular schedule, but he shouldn't. Come in on Sundays, or holidays, if he is closed and after you read his sign to that effect hunt him out and ask if that is really so. Ask him to have plants dug with a ball of soil, and complain if he tries to charge you more than his mail-order price for bare rooted stock. Need we go further? We could go on and on.

PYRETHRUM, OR PAINTED DAISIES.

This fall our Pyrethrum are all of one years full growth in the field, rather than summer divisions. They will give a good account of themselves next May. Plant in any good soil in full sun. Cover lightly for winter, with coarse material.

Excelsior is fine for this purpose. Divide every few years.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SINGLE FLOWERED, AT 60¢ EACH.

E.M. ROBINSON. A large soft rose pink flower with extra petals and a golden center. Extremely lovely.

GALT GIANT. A huge single red on non-branching stems. One bloom to a stem makes this fine for cutting.

HUNTINGTON'S SCARLET. Not so large as the preceding, and a darker flower. Many blooms on well branched stems.

MRS. BLISS. An unusual bright orange pink, unlike any other sort. Small flowers in profusion make it fine for massing.

RED PYGMY. Grows not over a foot high in a rounded mound of foliage. Starred with single bright red flowers on short stems.

THE FOLLOWING ARE DOUBLE FLOWERED, AT \$1.00 EACH.

BETTY. Lighter than most, this has lavender pink flowers, with a quilled lighter center. Branching, tall, and sturdy.

BUCKEYE. An old favorite and still excellent. Dark reddish pink, with a lighter center.

CHERRY GLOW. Similar to Buckeye, but slightly lighter and the well filled center shows more white.

DAINTY. Small, very double dark red flowers. The well filled center hides most of the outer petals.

GALT BEAUTY. Very large and double, this is lighter than Helen but similar. Very little branching, fine for cutting.

HELEN. An even rose pink, this fine variety has everything to commend it. Good size, easy culture, fine stem, perfect bloom.

JEAN. Very double with deep rose outer petals and a slightly lighter center. Vigorous and later flowering.

LADY PHYLIS. Much like Rose Mist, perhaps larger. Deep rose with a lighter center on a branching stem.

LILLIE MORGAN. Much branched stems carry a lot of partly double white flowers. A stem is a bouquet. Airy and different.

LOUISE. One of our own, this resembles Helen but is lighter.

MRS. BECKWITH. The best double white. Early, and fine for cutting.

OLD ROSE. Deep rose pink, not red. Tufted, well filled center.

ROSE MIST. An old standby. Very double deep rose; lighter center.

SEASHELL. A very delicate and lovely soft shell pink, which grows easily and is permanent. Well branched stems.

The prices on our plants do not include delivery charges. Please add postage to your order, we will refund the excess. If you prefer we will ship by railway express.

ORIENTAL POPPIES.

For many years we maintained a large collection of these showy plants. Now we have again increased the best of them, and can offer you strong two year old field grown roots. Dormant now, they start growth in September, and we urge prompt orders.

BETTY ANN. LaFrance pink, the edges of the petals crinkled and the effect is like crepe paper. Unspotted.

CHEERIO. Clear shell pink, with a bright red basal spot. Good size and habit and a beautifully textured bloom.

JEANNE MAWSON. A lovely peach pink, of vigorous growth. Very large flowers. The best in this bright pink color.

JOHN 3RD. Not large or tall, a dainty much crinkled flower of coral pink. Of easy culture and nice for the smaller border.

MRS. PERRY. The old standby. Salmon pink, large and strong.

ROSE BEAUTY. A beautiful poppy, true rich rose pink.

SPOTLESS. Exactly like Mrs. Perry, but without a basal blotch.

WARLORD. Best of the new dark reds, a deep clear color.

ALL POPPIES ARE PRICED AT 60¢ EACH; 3 (alike) FOR \$1.50.

WILDLINGS BEST PLANTED IN FALL.

There are a number of native plants which blossom very early and are best planted in fall as are Orchids and Trilliums. They mostly make bulbs or tubers, and are dormant at this time.

ANEMONE QUINQUEFOLIA. The native Windflower has a fleshy root which lies just under the surface in open woodland. It grows but a few inches high, and when happy it carpets large area white or pinkish flowers in earliest spring.

ANEMONELLA THALICTROIDES. The Rue Anemone, tho similar to the Wood Anemone, bears its flowers in clusters. Dahlia like roots.

ARISAEMA TRIPHYLLUM. Jack-in-the-Pulpit needs little introduction. Its fleshy bulbous root is best planted in fall.

CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA. Earliest of our woods flowers, the Spring Beauty grows from a clay colored tuber, a half inch wide and flattened. Just under the surface, in decayed leaves.

CORYDALIS BULBOSA. This is not native, but it now has spread widely here. In full sun, it appears very early, makes a fine tuft of attractive foliage, shows purple flowers like those of the Squirrel Corn, then disappears. TRY FIVE FOR A DOLLAR.

DICENTRA CANADENSIS. Squirrel Corn. Tiny yellow bulbs or corms. Yellow white flowers in earliest spring.

D. CUCULLARIA. Dutchmen's Breeches. Loved by children, this is much like the preceding. The bulb is a cluster of tiny flakes.

MEDEOLA VIRGINICA. Grows from a small white root to stand a foot or more high. Attractive foliage, yellow white flowers.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS. Bloodroot's large white flowers over beautiful foliage, appear in May, along damp roadsides.

EXCEPT AS NOTED, THE ABOVE ALL 35¢ each; 10 (alike), \$3.00.

NATIVE ORCHIDS FROM SEED.

Immediately after mailing out the Spring 1962 Gossip, it became apparent that many more persons than we had anticipated were interested in the possibility of producing our native Orchids from seed by artificial methods. In case you did not read the article printed in that issue, let us just say that it discussed the possibility, but stated that so far as we knew while seed had been germinated, no one had been able to transplant the seedlings. We were led to take up the matter by a gift of a book on the subject which described a method used by the writer to germinate and grow seed outside under nearly natural conditions. However, we had previously discussed the matter with the one person we knew who might possibly solve the problems involved, Dr. Thomas Sproston of the University of Vermont, Department of Botany. Not previously too interested, he now recognized that a problem did exist, and promised full cooperation. At the start we had no seed, and it seemed unlikely we would have any before the summer's crop matured. But seed began to come in at once, and work began.

Tho near the University, the pressure of work kept us from keeping tabs on what was happening until a few days ago. And most opportunely, for it gives us something to tell you about, which we trust will be of interest. This report on his progress will be read by Dr. Sproston, and if corrections are needed, they will be made.

First of all, it was recognized that the seed could be germinated in agar, for it had already been done. The difficulty seemed to be entirely in removing the seedlings to a medium in which they could be grown on. Dr. Sproston therefore obtained some sterile bark used for greenhouse orchids and seed was sown on that, but in flasks under controlled laboratory conditions. Germination of the seed took place in due course. At the moment, that is as far as that part of the project has gone.

Native terrestrial orchids—there are no other kind—are recognized to depend in part on fungi which live on the roots, or in the soil about the roots, for their supply of food. Unable themselves to obtain food directly from the soil, they do get it from the organisms which can do so, and which can produce a form which the orchid can use. Therefore the next step was to go out into the wild and dig some plants with the necessary fungi. This it was expected could then be grown and used to provide proper conditions for the little seedlings when the time came to transplant them. And it was then that the surprise came.

Native Orchids from seed, -con.

So nearly as we can tell the story, the plants were brought to the laboratory, and as he examined them, Dr. Sproston was surprised to note lesions on the roots, which he thought he recognized as those of Rhizoctonia. A lesion is a wound or break caused by a plant disease. Examination disclosed that he was right, but he was not too surprised, for Rhizoctonia is a very common disease found in all soils, and in some cases causing much trouble for it is one of the 'damping off' organisms, so familiar to gardeners who grow annuals. It is particularly fatal to Stocks, where it causes 'Blackleg'. On Potatoes, it is known as 'the dirt that won't wash off', black stains on the tubers, but has no apparent harmful effect. So far as the Orchid plant was concerned, it did not seem to be adversely affected by the disease, which did, however, appear to be always present.

In the material surrounding the roots were the familiar white threads which are the indication of fungi growing in the soil. They too, looked familiar, and when cultured they proved to be, --Rhizoctonia! As they were apparently the only ones present, there seemed to be but one logical conclusion. Whether or not other similar cases exist, we do not know. But to all appearances, the Orchid plant depends for its food on the identical organism, which may also kill it!

At present there is nothing further to report on growing Orchids from seed. But we are sure that you'll agree that we have an interesting matter under investigation. Suppose for instance that it might be possible to isolate whatever it is that neutralizes the harmful effects of the disease on the Orchid. Could this in turn be put into soils to protect other plants? We do have means of sterilizing soils, it is true. But these methods mostly kill all organisms in the soil, even the beneficial ones, and some of the latter are needed for good growth.

Or let us suppose that under certain conditions, other soil borne diseases may be beneficial, rather than detrimental. The thought may be a common one in the minds of the pathologists, but to us it has a new sound. We do know that Penicillin is a soil organism, and some years ago we were troubled by the appearance of a mould on certain flats, which did not appear to be harming plants, but conceivably could do so as they continued to grow. One look, and Dr. Sproston told us, -'that's Penicillin'. We leave you to take it on from there.

RARE NATIVE PLANTS.

CYPRIPEDIUM ACAULE. Moccasin Flower. Native to both damp bogs and dry pine land. Lovely deep rose flower. Per strong bud, 60¢
C. CANDIDUM. White Ladyslipper. We are delighted to be able to offer this rare Orchid in nursery grown plants, and in good numbers. The flower is almost pure white, about the size of the Small Yellow Ladyslipper. It appears to be happiest on a marl soil, or one with a little limestone in it. Can be supplied in single bud plants, and in heavy clumps at \$1.50 each.
C. PARVIFLORUM. Smaller Yellow Ladyslipper. Tiny yellow sac and long deep brown sepals. Easy in cool deep shade. 60¢ per bud.
C. PUBESCENS. Larger Yellow Ladyslipper. Lighter in color and twice as large as the preceding. Easy in open woodland, not too wet but not under Pines. 60¢ each per strong bud.
C. SPECTABILE (REGINAE). Showy Ladyslipper. Will grow to 2' or more in damp cool soils in shade. Avoid wet feet. Striking foliage and pink and white sac-like flowers, two inches or more long. Finest native orchid. 75¢ each, per strong bud.

HABENARIA CILIARIS. Yellow-Fringe Orchid. Lovely and fragrant in part shade and a sandy soil. Bright orange flowers in a tight spike on a foot high stem. From Carolina. 75¢ per bud.
H. FIMBRIATA. Large Purple-Fringe Orchid. Found in wet grassy meadows in the open, and may grow to 30". Fragrant spike of rich purple flowers in July. 60¢ each, per strong bud.
H. PSYCODES. Small Purple-Fringe Orchid. From grassy bogs and meadows, often in part shade. Like the preceding but smaller. Easy in damp shaded soil. 60¢ each, per strong bud.

ORCHIS SPECTABILIS. Showy Orchis. From moist open woodland, where it will make a large colony of flat green leaves. Stubby spikes of small pink flowers. 75¢ each per bud.

MERTENSIA VIRGINICA. The Virginia Cowslip, or Bluebell. This plant will give one of the loveliest May pictures. From an enlarged black root, it sends up large light green leaves in the earliest spring and then a spike of blue and pink pendant bells. By July it has ripened and disappeared. Plant it under shrubs, or the front of the border. Use it generously, you'll not regret it. 35¢ each; 10 for \$3.00.
M. VIRGINICA ALBA. The rare white form of the Virginia Cowslip slightly smaller in growth, but one of the loveliest white flowered plants we know. Obtainable almost nowhere else, and never plentiful. \$1.50 each.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS FLORE PLENA. We expect that we shall again have a fair number of buds of the Double Bloodroot. The extremely double pure white flower is remarkably perfect and very lovely. In bloom a long time. \$1.50 each bud.

TRILLIUM CERNUUM. The Nodding Trillium is native to dry soils and pine lands. Pendant white flowers an inch across. May.
T. ERECTUM. The Wake Robin or Purple Trillium is found in open dry woodland, seldom under pines. Very early and striking.
T. ERECTUM ALBUM. White form of the Wake Robin, from Carolina.
T. GRANDIFLORUM. The Giant White Trillium carpets acres of wet woodland, and is sometimes seen by the millions, an unforgettable sight. Will stand more than a foot high with a 3" wide white flower which fades to pink as it ages. Plant it in the front of the border, amongst the Mertensia. Easy to grow.
T. SESSILE. Odd purple or green flowers held erect above the attractively mottled and spotted foliage.
T. SESSILE LUTEUM. A yellow flowered form quite rare and unusual.
T. STYLOSUM. The Rose Trillium from the Carolina Mountains. Next to our Giant White Trillium in beauty and very hardy here. Drooping rose pink flowers above the foliage on a short stem.
T. UNDULATUM. Painted Trillium. White flowers, blotched with red in the throat, from deep cool woods, but easy in the border.

ALL TRILLIUM ARE PRICED AT 35¢ EACH; 10 (alike), FOR \$3.00.

FERNS AS A HOBBY.

NATIVE FERNS.

With but few exceptions, all our ferns are found in shade, making them useful for planting such areas about the home. For the most part, they are of easy culture in any good soil.

*ADIANTUM PEDATUM. Maidenhair Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

ASPIDIUM BOOTII. Boott's Shield Fern. 50¢ each.

A. CLINTONIANUM. Clinton's Wood Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50

A. CRISTATUM. Crested Wood Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50

A. FILIX-MAS. Male Fern. Very rare and uncommon. \$1.00 each.

A. GOLDIANUM. Goldie's Wood Fern. Rare, very strong, large. \$1.00.

*A. MARGINALE. Evergreen Wood Fern. Fine easy sort. 50¢; 10-\$3.50.

A. NOVEBORACENSE. New York Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

A. SPINULOSUM. Toothed Wood Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

A. SPINULOSUM DILATATUM. Mountain Wood Fern. \$1.00 each.

A. THELYPTERIS. Marsh Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

ASPLENIUM ACROSTICHOIDES. Silver Spleenwort. 50¢ each; 10-\$3.50/

A. ANGUSTIFOLIUM. Narrowleaf Spleenwort. 50¢ each.

A. FILIX-FOEMINA. Lady Fern. Easy and lovely. 50¢; 10 for \$3.50.

*A. PLATYNEURON. Ebony Spleenwort. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

*A. TRICHOMANES. Maidenhair Spleenwort. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50

*CAMPTOSAURUS RHIZOPHYLLUS. Walkingleaf Fern. 50¢ each.

*CYSTOPTERIS BULBIFERA. Bladder Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

*C. FRAGILIS. Fragile Bladder Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

DICKSONIA PUNCTILOBULA. Hay-scented Fern. Usually in full sun. Carpets waste areas. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

ONOCLEA SENSIBILIS. Sensitive Fern. Damp areas. 50¢ each; 10-\$3.50.

O. STRUTHIOPTERIS. Ostrich Fern. Stately tall sort, easy in wet soil, full sun. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

OSMUNDA CINNAMOMEA. Cinnamon Fern. 50¢ each.

O. CLAYTONIANA. Interrupted Fern. 50¢ each.

OSMUNDA REGALIS. Royal Fern. Magnificent as specimen. 50¢/

*PELLAEA ATROPURPUREA. Cliff Brake. \$1.50 each.

*PHEGopteris DRYopteris. Oak Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

*P. HEXAGONOPTERA. Broad Beech Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

*P. POLYPODIOIDES. Long Beech Fern. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

*POLYPODIUM VULGARE. Common Polypody. 50¢ each; 10 for \$3.50.

POLYSTICHUM ACROSTICHOIDES. Christmas Fern. 50¢ each; 10-\$3.50.

*P. BRAUNII. Braun's Holly Fern. Loveliest native fern. Ours are cultivated plants. \$1.00 each.

*WOODSIA ILVENSIS. Rusty Woodsia. Full sun. 50¢ each; 10-\$3.50.

*W. OBTUSA. Blunt-lobed Woodsia. Partial shade. 50¢ each; 10-\$3.50.

WOODWARDIA VIRGINICA. Virginia Chain Fern. 50¢ each; 10-\$3.50.

*ROCK GARDEN FERNS. The ferns thus marked may be used in the shaded Rock Garden, or if so noted, in sun. They are either small or are not rampant growers.

During each summer, we have visits from persons interested in the Native Hardy Plants. Since we offer them in wide variety, this is understandable. But as we have pointed out in previous Gossips, we no longer keep stock of these things on hand, and you will be disappointed if you come here expecting to see them growing. In fact, we can fill orders for them only if we have several days advance notice, altho many are found in our own woodland.

But it is the Fern Lovers who are most in evidence. Here in Vermont grow nearly all the ferns found in Eastern North America, including a few seldom found elsewhere. And because we have offered them for many years, we regularly receive visitors who come from distances to see them in nature. Luckily for us, many are nearby, even on the roadside, so that we can direct these people how to find them. And they come too, for the avowed purpose of chatting with another one of the tribe who think nothing of spending a day on a rock face, or in deep mosquito infested woodland to find a new 'station' of some rare sort.

It is a fascinating hobby. There are some seventeen Genus in the state, and by the Botany of Vermont, now out of print, there are about fifty species. However the latter figure depends on what authority you may follow. Moreover there are myriad forms, which may vary slightly from the accepted type, or widely in some instances. A friend has in his Herbarium perhaps fifty different Christmas Fern forms, and may now have more. Last of all, from time to time there occur natural hybrids, so cherished by their finders, and so rare, that they are given space in Botanical journals all over the world. One might even be named for the finder!

These ferns grow in nature in every conceivable location and soil. We once found a four plant colony of the rare Fragrant Fern growing out of a diagonal cleft in a perpendicular cliff, fifty feet above a high waterfall, in plain sight of one of our most heavily travelled highways. It was a reported 'station', but despite that it took a day to find the plants. One could not get to them, except by rope from the top of the cliff, and probably could not have gotten them from the cleft in any case. Today, they are probably still there, almost in view of the Interstate. That day is still a pleasant memory after many years. And there are others, like the stop for lunch beside a brook on a back road when on a picnic, and finding a station for the rare Male Fern, entirely unexpectedly. We regret that this has since been bull-dozed away to widen the road.

Ferns as a hobby, -con.

The Hart's Tongue has never been found here, but then there are only a few known stations in the United States, one of them now a park. It grows also in Ontario and New Brunswick. It may still be found in Vermont, for not many years ago another fern lover found the almost as rare *Lygodium* or Climbing Fern, which had never before been reported in this state. We do have some plants of the highly varied European forms of the Hart's Tongue, and we are given plants of the native form from time to time. But invariably, if we are away, and a fern enthusiast calls, it is the native form they pick out and take with them.

Despite this liking for varied conditions, most ferns can be grown in partially shaded areas in moderately moist soil. Even the Pellaeas, which grow in full sun on the faces of limestone cliffs in this area, and occasionally in gravelly poor soil in sere pastures, will grow lushly when given such a place. Some of the most rare, as the Fragrant Fern, come from high elevations, where they have constant moisture and cool conditions. With care, these can be cultivated, altho they are now protected and may not be collected from the wild in this state.

Whether you wish to grow them, or just to have seen them growing in their native haunts, if you are a lover of the outdoors there is nothing more restful than to search for the different sorts on a fine August or September day. By then, the fronds have attained their full size, and variations are most apparent. The biting insects of the woods have often disappeared. If it's hot, hunt them in cool woodland ravines. If cool, as may happen, search the face of sunny cliffs, which will retain and give you back the sun's heat. And remember, if you wish to bring home a few for your shaded border, never, under any circumstances, completely clean out a colony. Leave enough to permit increase, -and also to give some other person a thrill.

At Washington D.C. is the National Arboretum, 400 acres in the northeast part of the city. And in a 900 foot gully, some 150 feet wide is Fern Valley. The place was of so little value that the trees had been left by the previous owners, and it has a spring fed stream winding down the center. Initially it was planned for development with native ferns. But not until a devoted group of Capitol residents took the matter in hand was the planting successful. Now it is one of the loveliest parts of the entire 400 acres. And if, by any chance, you are a fern enthusiast and have some rare forms, keep the National Arboretum in mind, and send them your surplus.

FAVORITE HARDY PLANTS.

The following list of plants includes a number that were not available last spring, with others that flower very early and are best if fall planted. While reputedly hardy, all will be better if given a light covering of excelsior or salt hay. Or Christmas tree branches help. Leaves pack, and should be avoided.

DIANTHUS, JOHN BALL. This little pink is white, with a bright red eye and is spicily fragrant. Known to have been grown for over 100 years in England. 60¢ each.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS. True Bleedingheart graces any spring garden and is particularly useful in partial shade. Try it under Flowering Crabs. Our own young plants at 60¢ each.

DICTAMNUS ?. Gasplant or Fraxinella may be either white or red. Two years ago we sowed seed of both colors. Mice got into the beds and scrambled the seeds. Therefore we have a lot of fine young plants, in mixed colors. As they are at 60¢ ea/

EUPHORBIA EPITHYMIODES. One of our favorite spring plants. Makes a foot high and wide clump of attractive foliage, topped with heads of bright yellow flowers in May. 60¢ ea/

FILIPENDULA ULMARIA AUREA VARIEGATA. Known to us as Italian Spirea, this has foliage attractively yellow mottled, close to the ground, and spikes of tiny white flowers in a dense head on two foot stems. One of the better variegated plants. May be used as edging, if kept cut down. 60¢ each.

HEUCHERAS. Named Coral Bells are far preferable to seedlings as the plants are all alike, with bells of good size, on stems of even height. Dry weather has curtailed our offering, but we do have good plants of the following, at 60¢ each.

H. GARNET. Reddish pink bells of large size on a 15" stem.

H. MATIN BELLS. Similar to Garnet, but much deeper in color.

H. OAKINGTON JEWEL. Taller and stronger than the two preceding. One of the best bright red-pinks.

H. QUEEN OF HEARTS. The best bright red sort. Due to loss in propagating only a few available at \$1.00 each.

HOSTA HONEYBELLS. This came from a cross between the lavender flowering Plantain Lily, which blooms in summer, and the fragrant white fall flowering sort. Large lavender bells on two foot stems are delightfully fragrant in midsummer. Fine for shade or full sun. 60¢ each.

LAVANDULA VERA, MUNSTED VARIETY. To our mind, the best Lavender. It is entirely hardy. Low shrubby plant to one foot, with spikes of dark blue fragrant flowers in summer. Makes a fine edging, or even a low clipped hedge. 60¢ each.

LOBELIA CARDINALIS. The Cardinal Flower grows in brook edges, and sends up a two foot stem of brilliant red flowers in late summer, when it is one of our finest wild flowers. We can supply it in quantity, and it grows in any garden. 60¢ ea/
L. CARDINALIS ALBA. For the first time in many years, we have the White Cardinal Flower to offer at \$1.00 each.

SCABIOSA, BLUE SNOWFLAKE. This and the following variety have been grown here for many years and are entirely hardy. Most seedling Scabiosa die out in a short time. Light blue flowers on stems to 30", all summer if kept cut. \$1.00 each.

S. CONSTANCY. This has rather darker blue flowers. On both sorts we urge extra water and food in summer to keep them in bloom and division every three years is essential. \$1.00 each.

THYMUS SERPYLLUM. This Thyme is very prostrate and lends itself to planting in flagging. It seldom grows over 2" high. We offer large sods, which must be torn apart for planting. Any sprig will grow if kept damp. Red or White, \$1.00 each.

The prices on our plants do not include delivery charges. Please add postage to your order, we will refund the excess. If you prefer we will ship by railway express.

THE MANAGER'S DESK.

FAVORITE HARDY PLANTS.

- TROLLIUS. Named Globe Flowers, like the Coralbells are all alike, and grow to the same height. When massed, they make a much better effect. The huge buttercup like blooms are very effective in May. All grow well in any garden soil, but are best in a damp spot, where they make fine clumps of foliage after the flowers are gone. ALL AT \$1.00 each.
- T. EXCELSIOR. Tall and strong with bright orange red flowers.
- T. FIRE GLOBE. Semi-double bright orange, quite round.
- T. LODDIGESI. Tall and late. Smaller bright orange fls. partly open.
- T. ORANGE GLOBE. Flattened bright orange flowers, very large.
- VERONICA ICICLE. The white flowered Speedwell grows to about 2' and is lovely in midsummer, so cool in color. A vigorous plant with light green foliage and extra long spikes. 60¢ each.
- V. LONGIFOLIA SUBSESSILIS. The best dark blue Speedwell, flowering in August. Stout stems & thick leaves of dark green, topped by nearly foot long spikes of flowers. We grow it by the thousand and have fine plants to offer. 60¢ each.
- V. MINUET. Quite prostrate, but foot high flower stems. Bright pink spikes over attractive prostrate foliage. 60¢ each.
- VIOLA, MAGGIE MOTT. We first came to know this lovely plant many years ago, and indeed it has been grown for well over one hundred years in Britain, where it is used for bedding by the million. A typical Bedding Viola, it has soft lavender blue flowers with a lighter center, an inch or more across, in the early spring, getting smaller as the season advances. The fragrance is delightful, and a small bowl of the blossoms will perfume a room. Tho entirely perennial, it needs annual division. When hot weather comes, it will stop flowering. Cut it back then, and reset the new shoots that start. We were short of it last spring, but have made a special effort, and now have an ample supply. 35¢ each; 10 for \$3.00, for fall only.
- V. ROYAL PURPLE. This similar variety, in dark rich purple was found in a Quebec nursery many years ago. It is of stronger growth and will often flower right thru the summer. A single plant may become two feet across in one summer. Treat it as suggested for Maggie Mott, for best results. SAME PRICES.
- VIOLA ODORATA, ROSINA. The true Sweet Violet, in a good rose pink color, the only one of its kind. Flowers profusely in spring and often again in late summer. 60¢ each.
- V. ODORATA SULFUREA. Soft yellow single flowered Sweet Violet, soon making a large clump and flowering profusely. 60¢ ea/

FRINGED GENTIAN.

Seed only of this lovely native wildflower will be available this fall as usual, at \$1.00 per packet. Directions included. Not ready until late October.

Each year when I type this column, I try to find words to make more clear to all of you, but particularly to those who may be sending us their first orders, just what we agree to do, and the principles under which we conduct this business.

First of all, we guarantee that all the plants we send out are true to name so far as more than forty years has acquainted me with them. Mixtures will occur, and when called to my attention, we will correct them immediately.

We guarantee also that plants will reach you in good condition. If they do arrive rotted or broken, write us at once but do not return them. Plant them out for very often such material will revive, but if remailed it is generally fatal. We will either replace at once, or issue a credit.

WE DO NOT GUARANTEE PLANTS TO GROW, OR AGAINST LOSS FROM WINTER, OR FROM OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

For the most part, plants will be sent by Parcel Post. We have found it best to use Special Handling in many cases for the slight extra cost often saves losses especially in warm weather. Air Post is justified on long distances, for we can pack more lightly, and time is saved. We can ship via Express, if requested but it is slow and expensive and we do not recommend it, except for heavy items.

On completion of your order, we send you immediately a statement showing whether you owe us for postage. If we owe you, we enclose stamps for the amount. I wish that you would return these small amounts to us promptly. You would be surprised at the amount of them that we 'charge off' each year. If 10¢ or less, we neither refund, or bill.

Canadian customers require a Permit to Import, which can be had from Ottawa. In addition a special Vermont inspection certificate is required which costs \$1.00. We will bill this, and the postage charges. This is the easier way, since we cannot refund stamps.

Gardenside Nurseries, Inc., Shelburne, Vt.

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